THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

VARIOUS estimates have been made of the probable surplus of the British revenue. The *Daily Telegraph* says that it will be five millions, but the *Standard* says only two or three.

SOME French capitalists have offered to construct a bridge across the Bosphorus. It will consist of a single arch, with an elevation of 70 metres and a length of 800 metres.

THE German Emperor said recently that the Turkish army is in an excellent state of organisation, well able to meet the military requirements of the Empire. A war against Turkey in the future would be a bold and difficult undertaking. Any Power would hesitate to expose itself to the risks of such a venture.

THE project for the Channel tunnel is again being mooted in Paris. Many influential financiers have undertaken to find the capital.

THE St. Petersburg *Daily News* correspondent says that many military officers are suspected of revolutionary sympathies, and have been arrested. The extent to which the disaffection has developed in the army is a matter of surprise and concern to the War Minister, who proposes in future to confer the grade of officers only on the nobles. The Czar disapproves of the proposal as impracticable.

THE Russian Government has concluded a loan with the French, German, and English Bankers for twenty millions sterling, of which thirteen millions goes towards the conversion.

COLONEL PEVSTOFF has reached the Tibetan plateau. The country is mostly desolate and unpeopled, but the southern portion is well-watered and wooded.

LORD SALISBURY is going to the Continent to recruit his health.

RUSSIAN Government will in spring construct the projected double line of rails to the Western Frontier, and will establish three military depots in connection therewith.

APPARATUS for the execution of condemned criminals by electricity has been tested at New York, in prison with a bullock, the result being that the animal was killed instantly.

THE favorable turn that the negotiations between France and Egypt have lately taken is expected in a few days to result in an agreement being arrived at relative to the scheme for the conversion of the preference debt. France has abandoned her demand for a Committee of Control over Moncrieff's irrigation works under the presidency of a French engineer.

THE Maharaja of Cooch Behar will shortly entertain a large shooting party in his State.

MR. D. BUTLERIDGE, Registrar of the Finance and Commerce Departments of the Government of India, has been appointed to the superior establishment of the departments, and goes shortly to Burma as Assistant Accountant-General.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* writes:—"About a week ago three native clerks belonging to some mercantile firms were going home from office through the *maidan* a little after dusk and had scarcely crossed the Red Road when they were waylaid by half a dozen Europeans near the Chowringhee gate who demanded money from them. Two of them ran away, but one Nirmal Chunder Nath, while running had a fall and was soon overpowered. This man who lives in Bocool Bagan Road, Bhowanipore, told them that he had nothing with him and begged them to let him go. They searched his pockets, but found nothing; they then assaulted him and went away. The two other Baboos who stood at a considerable distance from the scene of occurrence came up to him and found Nirmal Nath in a state of unconsciousness and bleeding profusely from the mouth and nose. They carried him home in a palkee and he is now under medical treatment." We do not know what truth there is in this statement.

TUESDAY, 21ST JANUARY.

THE London correspondent of a contemporary says: Mr. Gladstone receives a very fair price for his occasional articles in the *Nineteenth Century*, but it does not approach the fee he commands for similar work for American publishers. "A little more than a year ago I happened to act as intermediary between the editor of an American weekly paper and Mr. Gladstone in the matter of securing the right hon. gentleman as a contributor. I was authorised to offer for an article not exceeding 1,500 words the sum of £100. This is pretty well for prose. Mr. Gladstone has become an occasional contributor to this journal for which he is writing the article on Mr. Motley. It is not probable that the rate of remuneration has been cut down."

MR FROUDE, the eminent historian, must have very much offended the Roman Catholic section of the community by his recent observations in the *Pall Mall* regarding the Pope. "The Church of Rome," he says "never will benefit the great mass of thinking people, her doctrines have never changed and they never will. The Pope—I do not, of course, refer to individuals—but the Pope, in the very nature of things, is the Father of Lies. . . . The Pope cannot, in my opinion, ever be the Father of Christendom in any beneficent sense." This is strong language, and we wonder it is tolerated in the Christian world.

THE Chinese New-year commenced on Monday night, and the event will be celebrated for some days, perhaps extending to three weeks, among the wealthier members of the Celestial community. "China New-year" is an event attended with much inconvenience to the European population in China, as for whole days the Celestials deliver themselves up to cracker-firing and general feasting and rejoicing, while those unable to balance their accounts—for in China all financial matters must be 'squared' by the end of the year—usually cover their shame, as they call it, by setting fire to their houses. As the practice of cracker-firing harks back to some twelve hundred years before the Christian era, when the Chinese first discovered 'villanous gunpowder,' it perhaps is excusable on the ground of antiquity; but it is exceedingly annoying all the same. The coming generation of the Chinese are however gradually renouncing it, preferring to herald in the New-year by sumptuous feasts in which copious libations of *samsoo* (rice spirit) and opium smoking are indulged in to an immoderate extent. Most Chinese establishments abroad are closed for the first two days of the New-year and little business is transacted for at least a week—a fact that may be of use to those dealing with Celestials in Calcutta.

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram is about to take a bold step in social reform in His Highness's State. He has proposed to impose some legal check on the purchase and marriage of young girls by old men.

THE *Advocate of India* states that there were twenty-five Parsi delegates present at the last Congress, and contradicts the charge that the Parsis, as a body, are opposed to the aims and objects of the Congress movement.

HER MAJESTY the Queen intends publishing a further volume of her journals, which will probably contain a selection of original verses from her pen.

MISS MANNING'S Fund for the extension of female education in India is finding influential supporters. Sir Charles Turner is exerting himself energetically in aid of it. The amount required is said to be the modest sum of £500 for three years.

HER HIGHNESS the Maharani Surnomoye of Cossimbazar, has given the munificent sum of Rs. 1,000, as a donation to the District Charitable Society, besides subscribing an annual sum of Rs. 100 to its funds.

WE are glad to hear that the Duchess of Connaught is now pronounced to be convalescent. Her Royal Highness has been suffering from inflammation of the foot attended with some fever.

THE Bombay Government has limited the term during which the offices of Secretary and Commissioners are to be held, to five years, and has enjoined Commissioners to live in their own districts during the rains instead of at Poona.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains an important Resolution on works of public utility, constructed by charitable and rich men of Bengal. The total amount of money, spent during the year 1888, was a little over 3 lacs and 95 thousand, and far in excess of the total amounts of the previous years. Sir Steuart Bayley complained last year, under this head, that public liberality had decreased in Bengal, but in reviewing the result of the year 1888, he has nothing to complain of. On the other hand, His Honor says that the "contributions compare favourably with those of the previous two years," and "hopes to see further progress" in this direction. He also trusts that our countrymen will exercise more careful judgment in the selection of such works of public utility as would enhance the material prosperity of the community. Two lacs of rupees, it appears, were spent for excavating or renewing tanks; 58 thousand for erecting public buildings, and so forth. The District of the 24-Pergunnahs seems to head the list; so far the money value of these works is concerned, some thing like 49 thousand Rupees was spent, during the year, by our public and charitable men on works of public utility therein. Durbhunga and Patna come as second best. The Marwaris of Ranigunge had contributed Rs. 4,500 for a *serai* in Hatipore in Ranigunge. Dr. K. P. Gupta paid Rs. 2,750 for a Dispensary, and one Babu Ram Gopal Rukhit paid the enormous sum of Rs. 40,000 for a similar work at Khatura. For the excavation of tanks, His Highness the Nawab of Murshidabad paid Rs. 2,624; Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Rs. 2,000; and the highest sum seems to have been given, under this head, by Babu Lakshmi Kant Pramanick.

PENDING the investigation of the Panama Canal works, a beginning has been made with the rival under aking across Nicaragua. This route is in many respects preferable to that chosen by M. de Lesseps. Lake Nicaragua is only 15 miles from the Pacific Ocean on the west side, and on the east it communicates with the Atlantic by the San Juan river. Moreover, the mountains forming the backbone of the isthmus here sink to their lowest elevation, about 150 feet above the level of the sea. The work to be done consists in deepening the San Juan river, and cutting across the 15 miles of land between the lake and the western Ocean. The cost of the whole is estimated at sixty million dollars; and its execution would benefit the commerce of the entire world. It would provide us with a direct sea-route to China and Japan.

WITHIN the last 50 years the population of Great Britain and Ireland has increased by 10,000,000, that of Germany by 16,000,000, and that of France by only 5,000,000. Within the same period the number of the people of the United States has increasd by 37,000,000. Since 1790 the population of North America has been doubling itself every 26 years.

FROM the last weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops in Bengal, it appears that, on the whole, an average good harvest has been reaped all over Bengal, and the prices of food grains have decreased, to the great relief of the poor people. The people of Lower Bengal, generally content with their lot, celebrated the *Pous Sankranti* festival in their own frugal way.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* contains the rules made by the Commissioners of Calcutta regarding the supply and use of water, and confirmed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Under these rules no person shall be allowed to wash or cleanse in any public street or by the side of any tank or reservoir any vehicle, carriage or cart dog horse or other animal. All stopcocks, taps and ferrules shall be of a pattern approved by the Engineer to the Corporation. When a notice is issued prohibiting the use of water of any particular tank no person shall bathe in such tank or take away the water thereof. Persons of one sex shall not bathe in any bathing place set apart by the Commissioners for the use of persons of the other sex. No person suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease shall bathe in any bathing place belonging to the Commissioners.

THURSDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

THE following Circular has been issued by the Government of Bengal:—"No Officer, attached to the Bengal Secretariat or to any of its connected Offices, shall, in future, become the accredited correspondent of any newspaper without the permission in writing of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, as well as that of the head of the Office in which he is serving." The necessity of the ruling, wholesome as it may be, is questionable.

THE annual gathering at the Gunga Sagur *Mela*, this year, far exceeded that of other years in number, there having been present over 30,000 Hindu pilgrims from all parts of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces. About 2,000 pilgrims left Calcutta, on the 10th instant, by the I. G. S. N. Company's steamer *Mirzapore*. It is pleasing to note that out of this large assemblage, there was no sickness or death on board, up to the return of the vessel to Calcutta on the 18th instant. A disturbance of some sort was expected by the presence of four European lady missionaries, who went about distributing tracts to the men and women, but this was happily averted by the wise discretion of the Captain, who did all he could to keep them from coming in close contact with one another. Several Brahmins on board were highly indignant at the interference of the lady missionaries, and it is hard to say what consequences might have resulted therefrom A larger number is expected to avail themselves of this Company's services at the *Mela* of the ensuing year.

COMPARE between what we thought fifty years ago and what we hold to-day. Here is a piece of a curious protest made by the Royal College of Bavarian doctors in 1835. The document has recently been discovered among the archives of the Noremberg Railway Company. The protest runs thus:—"Travel in cars drawn by a locomotive ought to be forbidden in the interest of public health. The rapid movement cannot fail to produce among the passengers the mental affection known as *delirium furiosum*. Even if travellers are willing to incur this risk, the Government should at least protect the public. A single glance at a locomotive passing rapidly is sufficient to cause the same cerebral derangement. Consequently, it is absolutely necessary to build a fence ten feet in height on each side of the railway."

RATHER an amusing incident occurred when the Prince went out the other day to 'have a pot at' the snipe near Kanchrapara. H. R. H. alighted from his carriage at Jaguli and rode the rest of the way. Meanwhile the villagers having got wind of the Royal visit had hit on the 'happy thought' of getting up a torch light procession. So collecting all the *pukati* that could be got hold of in the neighbourhood they awaited the Prince's return. But as H. R. H could not be distinguished from others one of them ventured forth from the crowd and making for the first person that got into the carriage boldly tugged him at the coat sleeves and greeted him with a "Good Morning, Sir" apparently at a loss for words wherewith to make known his loyalty better. However, the Prince relished the joke, and some one in his suite questioned the gentleman as to the nature of his business, in Hindustani; the latter prayed that the people could have a look at him. Of course H. R. H. promptly complied with the request and drove off amidst ringing cheers and expressions of hearty good wishes of the simple rustics.

THE following is the list of holidays and vacations for Government colleges in Bengal for the year 1890:—January 1st, New Year's day; 25th, Sripanchami; March 6th, Dolejatra. (*Holi.*) April 4th and 5th, Easter holidays; 12th Chait Sankranti; 28th, to 22nd June, Summer vacation; July 28th or 29th, Eed-uz-zoha; August 7th, Janmastami; 25th and 26th, or 26th and 27th, Mohurrum; October 10th to November 1st, Doorga Puja vacation; November 11th and 12th, Kali Pooja; 20th and 21st, Jagadhatri Pooja; December 24th to 31st, Christmas holiday. Collegiate schools will remain open up to the 10th May, and will re-open on the 23rd June.

THE London Chamber of Commerce is taking the lead in a movement which in view of the entire failure of the late strike, ought to be productive of great good to the trade of London. It is proposed to form a permanent committee to deal with all questions arising out of labour disputes in the port of London and in the metropolitan district. This committee on which influential and experienced men will sit will endeavour to promote the formation of councils of conciliation to be composed of employers and workmen among the various trades of London.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT proposes visiting the Dacca-Mymansing Railway and Chittagong harbour in the course of the next few weeks. He will also probably go over the section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway now open from Assansole.

FRIDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

AN uproarious sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies took place in Paris on Monday last. The Chamber had to be adjourned three times owing to the tumult which reigned, and which was caused by the Boulangist Deputies objecting to M. Joffrin, "the peasant deputy," speaking. M. Deroule who took a leading part in the disturbance was ordered to leave the Chamber, and as he persistently refused to obey the order he was rejected by the soldiers.

THE *Times of India* remarks:—"It is now an undoubted fact, though it was only a rumour sometime ago, that the question of constitutional law, whether corrupt Magistrates and Judges might be retained in office, was referred by the Secretary of State to the Lord High Chancellor. The peculiarity of the situation was that the Chief Justice here and three of the Puisne Judges had not delivered any opinion, and that the Government of Lord Reay, adopting Sir Raymond West's minute, advocated the retention in office of the purchasing Mamlatdars; and it must have been as a pledge of his opinion that Lord Reay offered to resign. The view of the Lord Chancellor was substantially the same as that expressed by the three protesting Judges of the High Court: and thus in remaining in office, and seeing to the actual dismissal of some of the Mamlutdars, Lord Reay must have been fortified by the opinion of the head of the English Judicature, who is also a member of the Cabinet, on the bearings of the law on this subject of paying money for offices."

THE *Pioneer* writes:—'A curious sheet called the *Bhownagar Exposer Gazette* is being gratuitously distributed about the country. The writer, a certain Mr. Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand, tells us in a prefatory note that it is "the second number of this most interesting periodical," and of the interest there can be no doubt. The first issue, it appears, accused the Bhownagar Administration "of manifold crimes of the darkest dye," and the Thakore himself of indulging in sinful courses in which he was blindly and most cordially assisted by his so-called advisers:" and Mr. Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand now proceeds to improve on this indictment. There is a good deal which will not bear reproduction; but as a mild sample of the sort of charges brought, Mr. Sims, one of the Bhownagar Council, is accused of misappropriating lacs of rupees of the Bhownagar State under cover of the famous P. W. Department and under pretence of bringing high officials of Government." Evidently either Mr. Sadanand or the Bhownagar Administration wants looking after: it is for the Bombay Government or the law courts to say which.'

THE Budget estimates, prepared by the various Accountant-Generals, will reach the Financial Department in the course of the current week, and the work upon them will be begun forthwith. The total saving likely to be effected by remodelling the Simla allowances, and various grants in connection with the annual journey to and from Calcutta, is estimated at a lakh.

AT the next meeting of the Legislative Council on 31st instant the reports of the Select Committees on the Administrator-General's Bill and Public Demands Recovery Bill will be presented, and the Factory Acts Amendment Bill may be introduced. The Select Committee on the Railway Act expect to present their report early next month.

Truth recently observed that "Colonel's allowances" are unfairly distributed so far as Indian officers are concerned. Such a statement was characterized by the *Pioneer* as "a good instance of the crude views which are passed off upon the English public as criticism upon Indian affairs." In its reply *Truth* states that what the *Pioneer* has animadverted on is a "fact which does not admit of controversy and is accompanied by a deduction which would be drawn by anybody short of a congenital idiot." Again in alluding to the *Pioneer* as a "newspaper of some note" Mr. Labouchere observed the other day in Parliament, "I am told by Anglo-Indians that this paper acts as a sort of semi-official toady of the Government, in return for a few scraps of information which are occasionally thrown to it. As long as the Indian public is served in this way by journalists on the spot, I for one shall make it my business to express whatever 'crude views' on Indian affairs may occur to me."

THE estimates approximating to seven and-a-quarter lakhs have been sanctioned for the protective of the works of Dera Ghazi Khan.

WE are pleased to learn that the Princess of Wales has recovered from the attack of influenza from which Her Royal Highness was recently suffering.

SATURDAY, 25TH JANUARY

Nature, discussing the influenza epidemic, says, there can be little doubt that it is a distinct specific affection, and not a mere modification of the common cold. Its appearance is first definitely recorded in 1510, since which there have been more than 100 general European epidemics, besides as many more limited to certain localities. Their history shows that they have generally spread from east to west, the last great epidemic which reached Britain having been in 1847. Since then there have been outbreaks in Paris in 1866 74, and in Berlin in 1874-5. There are many reasons for thinking that the disease is carried by the air, and that its cause is "specific"—that is, having the properties of growth and multiplication which belong to a living being. The human epidemic has often been preceded or accompanied by an outbreak among horses of a very similar disease. An epidemic of influenza rarely lasts more than a few weeks—three to six—in one place; it is rarely a fatal disease, though affecting large numbers of people and the present epidemic seems to have displayed in the Continent a decidedly mild type, which according to the general rule it is likely to retain. As we said in a recent issue, it is very probably a form of 'dengue.'

A CASE of daring Railway fraud is pending in the Court of Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb Bahadoor, joint-magistrate of Sealdah, in which originally three railway watchmen in the employ of the E. B. S. R. were charged with breaking open several consignments of piece-goods belonging to different merchants carrying on business at certain stations up the line. It appears that for sometime past robberies of this nature have been systematically carried on and consignees have not been able to account for the mysterious disappearance of their goods till the detection of the present case. The *modus operandi* resorted to by the defendants was that consignments of piece-goods would be carefully cut open and after a certain number of the goods had been extracted they would be re-stitched, and if any of the trade-marks had been effaced, they would be reprinted by the necessary appliances which the defendants had previously provided for such purposes. The original condition of the goods being thus restored they would duly be despatched to their respective consignees who would in the usual course of business grant the Railway authorities clean receipts for the same. On or about the 22nd December last the defendants who were doing duty in the railway goods shed at Sealdah, removed the goods in a hackney carriage to the residence of one Sheik Haidar, a dyer, for safe custody, telling him that they would be taken away on the following morning. The hackney carriage driver that same night suspecting something wrong reported the matter to the police who immediately took possession of the goods and placed all four defendants under arrest. At the court the first defendant having pleaded guilty was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The fourth defendant was discharged as there was no evidence to show that he received the goods with a guilty knowledge.

THE latest telegram from Lisbon says that a Vigilance Committee has denounced receivers of British goods. Anglophobe meetings are being held everywhere. Portugal expects a favourable reply to its Note to the Powers, asking for their intervention. Russian official journals in the meantime declare that England is bound to arbitrate in the dispute with Portugal.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety is being felt in the Delhi district on account of the present winter harvest, and if rain does not fall by the end of the current month, the total failure of the crops now standing on the ground, which are not advantaged by canal irrigation, is assured. Not a drop of rain has fallen since the 27th August, and this is precisely what happened in the similar season preceding the years of scarcity, 1877 and 1878. It is hoped, however, that matters will not turn out so serious; the chances are that rain will yet fall in time to avert the total destruction of the crops which are now languishing with drought. As a result of the present uncertainty the prices of food-grain are very unsteady, the tendency during the last week or ten days being a general rise under all heads, wheat and grain being chiefly affected.

A MADRAS correspondent informs the *Bombay Gazette* that an acting Governor of Madras will soon be appointed, as Lord Connemera is preparing to go home to answer Lady Connemara's complaints. Some of the allegations involve the reputations of several names well known in Madras society; but in Madras, the accusations preferred are regarded as in the highest degree improbable, and it is believed Lord Connemara will be able to rebut them.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 28*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : Electric Lighting. Electric Telegraphy.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., O.I.E., on *Thursday*, the 30*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : The Theory of various Musical Instruments.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
January 25th, 1890 *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1890.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN INDIA.

SIR RICHARD GARTH, in his famous Minute on the Court-fees Bill, pointed out in very strong terms that the Government derived a surplus revenue of thirty lakhs of rupees a year from the administration of Civil Justice in Bengal. On the strength of this fact Sir Richard advocated a reduction in the heavy scale of fees which is levied under the Court-fees Act of 1870. He rightly urged that the administration of justice should not be a source of revenue. It is needless to say that the Government of India did not receive favourably the Minute of the late Chief Justice of Bengal, as they had no intention whatever to reduce the tax on justice. But Sir Richard Garth had made out such a strong case for the reduction that in order to meet it it was necessary to show that his facts and figures were incorrect. The Government of India accordingly issued instructions for the preparation of a statement of the receipts and charges of Civil Courts in British India for one year. This was first undertaken in the beginning of 1886 and the year selected was 1885. For sometime the enquiry did not make much progress, and the public began to suspect that the question raised by Sir Richard Garth had been quietly shelved. That would certainly have been the case if the Hon'ble Mr. Evans had not in his place in the Legislative Council, repeated in March last Sir Richard Garth's assertion that the administration of Civil Justice in Bengal yielded a surplus of 30 lakhs a year. The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Home Member of the Council, contradicted Mr. Evans and said that if indirect charges were taken into account, it would be found that the Government did not profit by the administration of civil justice. After this, the Government of India considered it desirable to complete the enquiry which, on the publication of Sir Richard Garth's Minute, had been first undertaken four years ago. The results of the enquiry have been embodied in a Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, which appeared in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th instant.

The figures now published are those for the calendar year 1885. As four years have elapsed since the enquiry was first undertaken, we think the Government should have given us the figures up to date. There would not have been any great difficulty in collecting the required information for 1888. In matters of this kind it is most desirable to have the latest figures available, more especially as litigation continues to increase steadily. But let that pass. The results now published as the figures for 1885, show that in Bengal alone there is a surplus amounting to 14¾ lakhs of rupees; and that the deficit on the whole account exceeds 12½ lakhs. We are told that the figures, though not up to date, sufficiently illustrate the question in dispute, and that every possible effort has been made to prepare a complete and accurate statement of the receipts and charges for one year. The Resolution explains that, according to the instructions issued by the Government of India, the undermentioned items were to be included in *Receipts*—namely, (*a*) receipts in court-fee stamps; (*b*) receipts in cash. The first item was to represent the value of all court-fee stamps filed in Civil Courts with plaints or petitions, and in connection with the service of processes. The value of the court-fee stamps on probates, letters of administration and certificates was not to be included. The second item was to include all cash receipts finally credited to Government; amounts which are merely paid into Court in order to be paid away again, such as diet money for witnesses or sums paid in proceedings for the execution of decrees, were not to be included. The instructions issued by the Government of India further laid down what items were to be included in *charges*. The first item was to include the whole of the salaries of officers and establishments and the contingent and other expenditure of Courts, which, like Small Cause Courts, are engaged solely in the administration of Civil justice. The second item was to represent a share of the salaries of officers and establishments and of the contingent and other expenditure of Courts which are engaged only partly in the administration of Civil justice. No definite rules were laid down for the guidance of the Local Governments in calculating this share. The Government of India merely stated that the share might be determined in proportion to the time devoted by the Courts to Civil work, but that each Local Government should determine it on principles the Local Governments observed in determining the second item of charges. Take, for instance, the salaries of District and Sessions Judges and establishments and other expenditure of District Courts. It is notorious that in many districts the District Judge takes a very small share in the civil work, his time being chiefly occupied with the disposal of criminal cases. Those who are acquainted with the actual state of things existing in the country will bear us out when we say that in some districts the District Judge does not devote even a fourth part of his time to civil work. In such districts three-fourths of the salaries of the presiding officers and of establishments and of the contingent and other expenditure of the courts ought not to be fairly included in the cost of administering Civil Justice. Detailed information is necessary to enable us to judge whether the second item of charges has been accurately calculated; but such information is not forthcoming. The same remark applies, with more or less force, to all the other items of charges mentioned in the Resolution under notice. The Government of India explain that the calculations are extremely intricate, and that the results must, therefore, be regarded as approximately correct. They would have us believe that if the full measure of the expenditure involved on the administration of Civil Justice could be shown, it is probable that the deficit would be somewhat greater than that now obtains. We, however, regret that we cannot accept this view unless we know the principles on which the Government have determined the share of the cost of courts and establishments which are engaged only partly in the administration of Civil Justice, or in business connected therewith. Every thing depends on this most important point. The Government of India have not, however, thought fit to furnish us with any information regarding it.

The results, however, now published as the figures for 1885 substantially establish the position taken up by Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Evans. They clearly show that there accrues annually a large surplus to Government from the administration of Civil Justice in Bengal. The question is, 'Why should not this surplus be devoted to increasing the number of subordinate judicial officers in this Province, in improving and strengthening their ministerial establishments and in providing them with better Court-houses?' Remarks made on these points by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans in his speech in the Legislative Council in March last should now receive attentive consideration at the hands of the Government of India, when it has been proved conclusively that the Civil Courts in Bengal not only pay their way, but yield annually a large surplus to the Treasury.

CONVOCATION OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

THE annual Convocation of the Allahabad University for conferring degrees was held on the 15th instant in the Hall of the Muir Central College, and was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Edge. The candidates for degrees were presented for investiture to the Vice-Chancellor by the Registrar, Mr. Gough, and received their diplomas in due form. Sir John then addressed the Convocation. He began by explaining briefly the circumstances which led to the establishment of a separate University at Allahabad in the autumn of 1887 and said:—"The establishment of the University was a natural and necessary part of the general process of decentralization. A University ought to be of easy personal access to students, to members of the governing body, and to representatives of the various communities throughout a certain local area. Thus and thus only could it keep itself in accord with the wants, wishes and characteristics of the country. The authority of the University ought to be localised and vested in those who best understood how to use it. An Indian University is placed in administrative charge of a territorial area, receiving the affiliation of the colleges at the various places within its jurisdiction, thus becoming the head-quarters and chief centre of education within that sphere. It is only by affiliation to a central body of directors and examiners that such territorial charge can be administered. The history of the University from the outset to the present day has been a continuous effort to give effect to these principles of its illustrious founder." When the proposal for founding a University at Allahabad was under consideration, we felt it our duty to oppose it strongly. We pointed out that the establishment of a separate examining body for the United Provinces was quite as unnecessary as that of a local Legislative Council; and we also expressed our apprehension that the measure would probably lead to a lowering of the standard of education in those Provinces. We feel bound to say that we have seen nothing during the last two years to make us change our opinion. On the contrary, the fears expressed by us have received some confirmation from what took place at the annual meeting of the Senate, which was held on the 13th instant. At that time Sir Ahmed Khan brought forward a motion to the following effect:—"That without affirming that the system of education now in force at the University encourages 'cram,' or is otherwise defective, the Senate requests the Faculty of Arts to consider and report whether any improvements to promote intellectual advancement in the course of studies in Arts are required to be made at such an early age of the University, and if so, what such improvements should be." It is needless to say that this motion was carried. Hitherto the Allahabad University has practically followed the course of studies in Arts prescribed by the Calcutta University; but Mr. Theodore Beck has discovered that that course does not suit his pupils, who wish to have more play than work. Accordingly, the subject was brought forward by Mr. Beck at the last Mahomedan Educational Congress, the proceedings of which we noticed in a recent issue. In the course of the speech the redoubtable Principal of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College delivered on the occasion, he maintained that the present system of education encourages cram. Sir Ahmed has naturally fallen in with the views of his henchman. He knows very well that if the present standard of education could be lowered under the pretext of putting down cram, the students of his college who find hard work so irksome to them would greatly benefit by the change. If the existing course of studies in Arts be reduced, Mr. Beck's pupils will have more time at their disposal to play at cricket, lawn-tennis and cadminton, and he will have greater facilities to make gentlemen of them. It must not be forgotten that the organization of the course of studies in Arts which Mr. Beck seeks to alter was due to the labours of such able and well-known educationists as Sir Alfred Croft, Mr. Tawney, Mr. Eliot, Mr. Pedler, and Mr. Gough, extending over some four or five years. Mr. Beck cannot, surely, be accepted as a greater authority in matters educational than

the gentlemen we have just named. The Vice-Chancellor, while fully recognising the value of the labours of Sir Alfred Croft, Mr. Tawney, Mr. Eliot, Mr. Pedler and Mr. Gough, declared that "in the course of years, by a natural and insensible process, by an orderly progess, our system of education will acquire its own distinct type." Sir John Edge did not, however, condescend to explain what that "distinct type" ought to be. The use of this expression by him is calculated to strengthen the suspicion that the course of studies in Arts at the Allahabad University would in a short time be altered with a view to lower the standard of education.

Sir John Edge chiefly confined himself to a dry statement of facts and figures and did not discuss any of the burning academic questions of the day. He drew attention to a notable increase in the number of candidates for matriculation. In 1888 the number of candidates who went up to the Calcutta University from the area over which the Allahabad University has jurisdiction was, in round numbers, one thousand, but no less than fourteen hundred candidates appeared at the first Entrance Examination of the new University held in March last. And of these 764 passed, being a percentage of about 54—an extremely satisfactory result. Of the candidates for matriculating from the North-West Provinces and Oudh in 1888 only 14 per cent. were Mahomedans; but the proportion rose to 17 per cent. at the first Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. Referring to this fact, the Vice-Chancellor observed: "It is the earnest wish of every well-wisher of the Mahomedan community in India that they will take advantage of the facilities held out to them for acquiring European views thus fitting themselves for the duties of active life under the conditions of the present day. Time has been when the light of Greek philosophy, Greek mathematics, Greek astronomy, Greek medicine, shone in the Moslem schools from Cardova to Sumarkand while Europe was in darkness. There is no reason for the Mahomedan intellect to turn from the brighter light which Europe holds out to-day both in the physical and the metaphysical sciences. In betaking themselves to European discipline, the Mahomedans of these Provinces have eminent examples before them whom it would be needless for me to name* * * Every community alike must remember that it must see things as they are, if it wishes to aid in making things as they ought to be." We hope very earnestly that our Mahomedan friends will act on the valuable advice given to them by Sir John Edge. If they do not take advantage of the educational facilities which the British Government has generously placed at the disposal of all classes of its subjects and thereby qualify themselves for employment in the public service and in the learned professions, they will have only to thank themselves for lagging behind in the race of life. In the first Little-go Examination of the Allahabad University there were 328 candidates, of whom 148 passed, giving a percentage of 45. We join with Sir John Edge in hoping that the Allahabad University will maintain a less oscillating standard than the mother University in Calcutta; but at the same time we fear, if the examiners appointed by the new University deal too leniently with the candidates for matriculating, the benches of colleges in the United Provinces will be crowded with incapable students repeatedly thrown back at the Little-go. In the first B. A. Examination of the Allahabad University 78 candidates appeared, and the percentage of passes was, 61. Sir John Edge ended his speech with these words:—"We may venture to predict that if this University only moves with patient wisdom, working rather than talking, avoiding false show, demanding the possible working in accord with the institutions connected with it, it will in a few years earn an assured position, with a character all its own, among the Universities of India." Let us hope that these anticipations will be fulfilled.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

In his speech at the half-yearly meeting of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company recently held in London, Major-General Trevor, the Chairman of the Board, made some observations on Indian Railway enterprise, which demand more than a passing notice. General Trevor, it will be remembered, filled for many years the important post of Director-General of Railways in India. His views on the question of Indian Railway enterprise are, therefore, entitled to some consideration. It is needless to say that General Trevor strongly advocates the construction of more railways in this country with borrowed capital. He pointed out that the Secretary of State for India could now raise money at 3 per cent, and then observed:—"If he were to borrow now at that rate for the construction of railway extensions equal in profit to the combined undertakings under our charge, he would gain 5 per cent. over and above the interest payable on the capital; or, in other words, he would make for the State a clear net profit of a million sterling per annum on a capital outlay of twenty millions. One such railway may, I consider, be found in an extension of the Godra-Rutlam Railway, through Malwa and Rajputana to the North-Western Provinces, a line that would pass through a richer and better-populated district than the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, which skirts the southern edge of the great Indian desert; and though it will not have a salt trade, like the Rajputana-Malwa, it will have a larger grain and passenger traffic in proportion to its length." In order to prove that capital invested in Indian railways would yield a net profit of 8 per cent. per annum, General Trevor mentioned the great success which had been achieved by the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway. He stated that in June 1869 the line was only 308 miles in length and that its net revenue represented a return of 1¾ per cent. on the capital. In June 1889 the line had got extended to 461 miles and the profit had risen to 7¼ per cent. In other words, with an increase in length of open line of about 50 per cent and in expended capital of 18 per cent. the gross revenue rose in twenty years to 171 per cent. and the net revenue 425 per cent. and the dividend earned on the capital 243 per cent. The number of ordinary passengers carried has increased 500 per cent.; while the quantity of goods carried has increased 620 per cent. These results are certainly marvellous; and if General Trevor and other enthusiastic advocates of railway extension could give us a guarantee that similar results would be achieved by lines which the Secretary of State could now build with borrowed capital, we would strongly advise Lord Cross to act on the General's recommendation. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the wonderful success of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway is due mainly, if not wholly, to the construction of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and the Cawnpore Achneyra Railway. General Trevor, strange to say, does not take into account the heavy burdens which these two lines imposed for years on the tax-payer. Before the working of these two lines was entrusted to the Bombay-Baroda Railway Company, the Rajputana State Railway hardly paid 3 per cent. on its capital outlay, and the earnings of the Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway which has been constructed with Provincial funds, yielded a return of something like 1½ per cent on the money invested in it. It did not suit General Trevor's purpose to state the facts we have just stated.

He would have us believe that capital expended in the construction of new railways would prove as sound and profitable investments as the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway. But this sanguine anticipation is based on a mere gratuitous assumption. The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways which sat during the Session of 1884 brought to prominent relief the fact that these undertakings had up to the end of 1883 cost the tax-payer something like 70 crores of rupees, and during the last five years about ten crores have been added to that sum. In 40 years Indian Railways have imposed a burden of 80 crores on the Treasury or an average charge of 2 crores per annum, and there is every reason to believe that this will continue to be the case for years to come. It may be argued that even if the railways of India were to entail a permanent charge on the Government of two crores a year, still that would be a good investment, inasmuch as it would develop trade, protect the people against famine and give greater facilities for defence against invasion. But these considerations, however weighty, have nothing to do with the commercial aspect of the question. If the matter were carefully looked into, it would be found that Indian railways are not the sound and profitable investments they are represented to be. As a matter of fact, most of them are losing concerns. There are only four lines which yield good returns—namely, the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway. The other lines do not pay their way. We must not forget that the statistical results of railway working are one thing and financial results to the investor are another. Then, it should be remembered that as railways have now been constructed along all important lines of communications, the returns which may be yielded by new railways to be now undertaken cannot be expected to be so satisfactory as the results which have been achieved by the lines now in operation.

The enthusiastic advocates of railway extension in this country tell us that the Government of India could do nothing better to improve its finances than to undertake the construction of new railways with borrowed capital in a large scale. General Trevor said in the speech under notice:—"From year to year, gentlemen, we see doubtful predictions of the state of the Indian finances, of heavy losses by fall of Exchange, and of the impossibility of raising additional revenue by new taxes. In their railway system, if extended with a view to commercial profit, the Government have before them a perfect mine of wealth. But this is not the object the Government aim at in railway construction. They are building railways, not to make money but to guard against Russian invasion, to exploit Burma, and to protect people from the scourge of famine. I do not complain of this course; all these measures, the last especially, are most desirable; and what I complain about, and that bitterly, on account of the retardation, it is causing in the building of the Godra-Rutlam Railway as well as the stoppage of all capital works needed to meet the growing traffic of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is that commercial and imperial objects are not kept separate, and that the commercial prosperity of India as well as the improvement of its revenues, is sacrificed to an inability to discriminate between works on which generous outlay is true economy, and works which should only be carried out with cautious decision." Well, the Government cannot surely be blamed for leaving to private enterprise the railways which have commercial objects in view. The principle on which this policy is based is thoroughly sound. The State must itself build the lines which are intended to protect the country against famine or against foreign invasion, as much as private capitalists who are guided by commercial considerations alone cannot be expected to undertake the construction of such lines. What could be more generous on the part of the Government of India than to leave to private enterprise a business which, General Trevor tells, is sure to yield a net return of 8 per cent on the capital invested in it? The General and those who think with him would have surely felt thankful to Government for not undertaking commercial lines, if their views as to the profitable nature of railway investments in this country were correct. But the simple truth is, that such investments are not as sound as they are represented to be. General Trevor assures us that the Godra-Rutlam Railway, if constructed would give a net profit of 8 per cent. If so, why does not the Bombay Baroda and Central India Company undertake the construction of this line on its own responsibility without a Government guarantee? The Company could raise the required capital at 4 per cent, and as the line is sure to pay at least 8 per cent. nothing could be a more profitable investment to private capitalists who wish to make money. We fully agree with General Trevor that the Secretary of State should look at the Indian railway system from a com-

mercial point of view. The gallant General remarked:—"Sir Edward Watkin has been, I believe, urging Viscount Cross to look at the Indian Railway system from a commercial point of view, using the low rate of interest at which India can now borrow money to open the country out in all directions. In dealing with this advice, I hope it will be remembered that the railway commercial development of India lies almost exclusively in the hands of the Secretary of State. It is of little or no use appealing to private enterprise, which when brought into play can only scratch here and there the vast surface of India, gleaning what small scraps have been left of *local* commercial profit hitherto uncollected by Government." Yes, let the question of further railway extension in India be dealt with purely from a commercial point of view; and if that was done, we feel sure Lord Cross will decide not to act on Sir Watkin's advice. As we have shown above, most of the Indian railways which have been hitherto constructed have not proved successful from a commercial point of view. If they were sound and profitable investments, private enterprise would have come forward and undertaken their construction. It is well-known that a vast amount of British capital is awaiting opportunities for suitable investment. But still the English capitalist will not venture to lay out a single shilling in railway business in this country without a Government guarantee. This fact speaks more eloquently of the true financial position of Indian railways than volumes of declamation would. We join with General Trevor in hoping that in developing the Indian Railway systems, Lord Cross will not allow himself to be guided by official forecasts of probable results, which are usually wrong. It is notorious that these forecasts are always over-sanguine. Everybody knows that, when after the Orissa famine of 1866, the Government decided to purchase the works of the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company, our engineers estimated that, on the moderate calculation, the works yield a return of 16 per cent. on their capital outlay. So delighted was our Government with the transaction, that it actually gave a bonus to the Directors of the Company for their generosity in parting with their valuable property. And now we have seen the results. The Orissa Canals do not even earn enough to pay their working expenses, and there is no hope whatever that they will ever do so. If General Trevor means that official forecasts are usually wrong in the sense that they under-estimate the probable results, he is greatly mistaken. On the contrary, such forecasts are almost invariably over-sanguine. as has been repeatedly proved to demonstration by bitter experience.

THE ARTS EXHIBITION.

CALCUTTA may well congratulate itself on the attainment of an object it had long in view, namely, the establishment of its Arts Society, and if the Exhibition that was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Imperial Museum on Monday last be the measure of its success the Committee of the Society can assuredly be proud of its results. As His Excellency in the course of a well-conceived speech observed that although the collection got together by the Committee be not one in the presence of which the Royal Academy or the Paris Salon sinks into insignificance, yet judged as a first attempt beset with many difficulties there is no reason to be ashamed of it. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in opening the proceedings of the afternoon deplored that the Society had no local habitation of its own and regretted that His Honor's Government was unable to supplement and second some generous offers made for the erection of a suitable building. For the present, therefore, the Committee must depend upon the good offices of the Museum Trustees, who may accommodate them in the new annextures to the East of their palatial building at Chowringhee. Though hardly comparable to the great collections of European cities, Calcutta has a collection of its own, but it cannot appear in its due light unless focussed in a more permanent manner than is possible in a short-lived annual Exhibition. In Sir Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur K. C. S. I., Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee C. S. I., and others we have earnest patrons and supporters of art, and our European friends have come to our aid with commendable promptitude for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful. As both His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and His Excellency the Viceroy pointed out, Art in India is by no means of modern growth and if it has degenerated it is because of the want of adequate support. Portrait painting, above all, has been a speciality in India, and if the olden methods obtaining here did not quite accord with Western notions of modern art, satisfactory progress has been made even in this department which if kept up in the proper spirit promise no mean results. While on this subject His Excellency the Viceroy observed:

> I noticed amongst the paintings more than one portrait which appeared, in my humble judgment, to possess considerable merit. I would venture to express the hope that if the painter's art is to flourish in this city, the art of portrait painting will come to the front. There is no place in India in which, year after year, a greater number of notable persons is gathered together. High officials, gallant soldiers, great leaders of commercial enterprise, Indian Princes, and gentlemen of high station are all in the habit of resorting annually to Calcutta. Only think what a collection of the portraits of Indian worthies might have been formed if, in years past, it had been the custom for every distinguished man who came here to have his picture painted! I am glad to see that a special prize is offered by my friend Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, of whom by the way an excellent likeness from Mr. Archer's easel is exhibited, for portraits painted by his fellow-countrymen, and I cannot avoid referring to the pleasure which it gave me to see some extremely promising work in portrait painting exhibited by students of the Calcutta School of Art—notably a most conscientiously executed three-quarter length of a gentleman, whose name is not given, by Mr. A. P. Bagchi, the Teacher of the School of Art, and an extremely clever and really powerfully painted picture by Mr. Lalit Mohun Bos, a young artist educated at the same school,—a picture which has, I understand, won the Maharaja's prize. I am disposed to take a very sanguine view of the future of portrait painting in this country. The Art itself, far from being strange to India, is indigenous in the country. No one who has had an opportunity of examining the old Indian drawings and paintings to be found in your museums and collections can have failed to be struck by the extraordinary conscientious character of the human likenesses. It is quite true that the execution is often to our taste hard and unsympathetic, and that the drawing does not accord with modern ideas of Art. The same remark, however, might be made of some of the work of the earlier Dutch and Italian artists. This, at any rate, may be said without fear of contradiction—that your Indian students have displayed a rare power of reproducing upon canvas with correctness and fidelity any object which they have striven to depict. This characteristic is displayed to a marked degree in the studies from still life exhibited at the lower end of the room, and also in the pen-and-ink architectural and technical drawings exhibited alongside of them. These are qualities which only want careful training and the inspiration of true artistic feeling and artistic taste in order to become fully developed into real artistic excellence, and I sincerely trust that the School of Art, which has been ably presided over by Mr. Jobbins, will in no respect relax its efforts in this direction.

It is satisfactory to note that as time goes on the artist's career may prove attractive to many of our young men. The Calcutta School of Arts but holds out little prospect for such career at the present day. There is, however, every hope that professional artists as well as amateurs whose interest it will be to make these annual Exhibitions a success will very materially contribute towards furthering a taste for superior art among our countrymen.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta—The Honorable J. F. Norris, Q. C. The Venerable Archdeacon Mitchell. The Reverend H. Whitehead, M. A. Maharajah Sir Narendra Krishna K. C. I. E. Moulvi Ashraf-ud-din Ahmed. Babu Shyama Charan Ganguli, B. A. Babu Bepin Bihari Gupta, M. A. The selection is unexceptionable.

THE probable date of the next General Census is the 26th of February, 1891.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Law of the Calcutta University will be held this afternoon, at 4-30 P. M., to consider and report on the applications for the Tagore Law Professorship for 1891. There are altogether fourteen candidates, the subjects chosen being the Law of Endowments, the Law relating toDamages, the Law of Estopple and the Mahomedan Law relating to marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of minors, according to the Sunnis, and according to the Shiah school.

THE annual meeting of the National Indian Association will be held at Belvedere, on Monday, 3rd of February, at 5 p. m., by kind permission of Sir Steuart C. Bayley and Lady Bayley. The public are cordially invited to attend.

IT is stated that Mr. C. H. W. Brett, Registrar of the High Court on the Appellate side, is about to proceed on leave to England, and that his place will be taken by Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government.

WE hear that the Secretary of State has accorded a general sanction to the recommendations of the Railway Conference held in September, 1888, and they will now be gradually carried out by the Government of India. The recommendations, it will be remembered, were of no importance for the passenger's point of view.

THE District Charitable Society continued its good work during the last year with unabated ardour. Limited as its resources were pecuniary aid was given by the Society in 1889 to an average monthly number of 1,002 persons at a total cost of Rs. 51,596. The Alms House admitted or readmitted during the year 444 men, 115 women, and 83, children. The average number of destitute strangers in the institution, was 133. The cost of the institution during 1889 was Rs. 19,156. The Leper Asylum gave shelter to an average number of 87 persons, and cost Rs. 8,281. 1,243 persons were thus relieved. The Committee could not, however, make the two ends meet and a deficit was the result. Appeal for public support on an enlarged scale is again made.

FROM Lucknow the Prince arrived at Cawnpur, on January 20, and after lunching with the Collector drove out to see the gardens, the church, and the entrenchments. His Royal Highness afterwards attended a garden party at the Club, and dined with the officers of the Lincolnshire Regiment. He left for Bhurtpore and Agra by special train at midnight. When visiting the public gardens at Cawnpur on Monday Prince Albert Victor planted three willows and two cypress trees round the memorial over the spot of massacre not far from the well. The Royal party passed through Agra to Bhurtpore, where the Maharaja made arrangements for a day's shooting. The party next returned to Agra where the Prince stayed during the next few days. On Wednesday afternoon the Prince presented new colors to the 4th Bengal Infantry and at night the Taj was illuminated with the electric light for the first time. One light of immense power was placed in the centre dome, and four lesser lights on minarets, giving a beautiful view of the building. The garden was hung with coloured lights, and all the fountains were in full play, producing a very pretty effect. About five hundred persons were admitted by ticket. The Prince arrived accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, and spent some time going over the Taj and gardens. On Thursday His Royal Highness went out pigsticking.

THE dinner given by the members of the Uncovenanted Service in Calcutta to their Parliamentary Champion, Mr. King, came off on Wednesday at the Town Hall, under the presidency of Sir Alfred Croft. The Hon'ble Sir William Comer Pitheram, Justices Prinsep and Norris and other distinguished guests were present and altogether 160 people sat down to dinner. Over the stage was a transparency representing the diminishing rupee, which in 1870 was worth two shillings, but which at present, to judge by the rapid decrease in the size on the transparency, would barely fetch half that amount. The gallery had another transparency over it showing a number of walking sticks laid out on a crimson cushion; this was marked "European Civil Service Association," the sticks themselves each bearing the name of some one of the departments, such as Opium, Police, &c., the whole being bound together by a blue ribbon marked "Unity." The Royal and Viceregal toasts and the toasts of the evening were proposed by the

Chairman in most felicitious terms and Mr. King made a speech the sum and substance of which was that the Indian tax-payer ought to find money for making up the losses suffered by the Uncovenanted on account of the vanishing rupee. That is a view of the case to which both Parliament and the Secretary of State are not likely to accede for some little time to come and the longer the consummation devoutly wished for by the Services and their Champion the better for the starved millions who have to bear the burden.

SIR HENRY L. HARRISON is evidently having a most unpleasant time of it in the Calcutta Corporation and he is near feeling that his "occupation is gone" so far as self-willed autocracy is concerned. Both on the "extra printing" and the "gradation pay" questions he had a disastrous defeat on Thursday last, which he bitterly resents. So much so that he went the length of saying that he would like to see how his opponents gave practical effect to their resolutions. Is Sir Henry after all losing his traditional tact or does he no longer care to make a secret of his true character now that he is about to bid good-bye to what at the close of his career proved anything but the bed of roses of the proverb. It speaks well of the organising capabilities of the rebels that they can make their power felt in a thing or two in spite of the strong cliquism that is Sir Henry's boast and stronghold. But then the "leading Commissioners," whatever that may mean, cannot have it all to themselves for ever.

WE have heard strange stories of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Jehanabad, in the district of Hooghly. Many of his irregularities have been brought to our notice. We refrain from giving a detailed account in this issue. We would draw the attention of the authorities, however, to the illegal proceedings of this model Magistrate. We hear there is a reign of terror in the Sub-Division under his charge.

LAST week we published a paragraph in which we said that inquiries had been made of us with reference to the deputation of the Committee of the so-called Permanent Memorial Fund which waited upon H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor at Government House. The paragraph concluded with the statement that "this much, however, is perfectly certain that Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee was *not allowed* to accompany the deputation." The *Patriot* is published on Monday. On Friday there appeared in the *Indian Daily News* the following letter, no copy of which has been sent to this office as etiquette demanded.

To the Editor of the *Indian Daily News*.

Sir,—Our attention has been called to the following paragraph, which you quote from the *Hindu Patriot*. (Here follows the paragraph quoted above.) It seems to us somewhat strange that enquiries should be made of the *Hindu Patriot* with regard to anything connected with the Permanent Memorial Fund, seeing that the attitude of the *Hindu Patriot* has not been very friendly towards the movement, and that a regular Committee, with duly appointed Secretaries, has been appointed in connection with the movement. Be that as it may, we desire to let the public know that we had heard of the rumours set afloat, no doubt by designing men who are unfriendly to the movement of the Permanent Memorial Fund, and treated them with the contempt they deserved. But seeing that they have found a place in your widely circulated journal, it has become necessary to disabuse the public mind, by stating that such rumours have no foundation in fact. As Honorary Secretaries, we did not receive any communication from the Private Secretary to His Royal Highness, or any other person whatsoever, to the effect that the deputation would not be received if Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee accompanied it. The remark that Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee "was *not allowed*" to accompany the deputation is untrue. The fact is, that he himself did not go. We may add in this connection that Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee has throughout studiously kept himself in the background, so that his personal prominence may not in any way interfere with the success of the movement.

Yours &c.,
Kally Nath Mitter,
Jyotirindra Nath Tagore,
Hony. Secretaries, P. M. Fund

Calcutta, January 23, 1890.

Commenting on our paragraph and this letter, our contemporary, the *Bengalee*, remarks:—"For obvious reasons we do not make any comments, but leave the reader to form his own conclusions in the matter." In our turn we have only to confirm what we stated in the *Patriot* of the 20th instant to be "perfectly certain."

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a nicely printed price list with illustrations from Messrs. Bissonath Law and Co, the old respectable native wine and general merchants of No. 2 Larkin's Lane and we are gratified to find that for the first time a native wine firm has been appointed purveyors to His Excellency the most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Viceroy and Governor General of India. Messrs. Bissonath Law and Co. should be proud of the great honor done to them by the representative of our sovereign. From certificates attached to the price list we are pleased to see that they execute with satisfaction all orders sent to them. The quality of their wines is pronounced to be excellent, and their prices are moderate. We have no doubt they will command the custom they deserve.

AS will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, the well-known English firm of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Company have just opened a Branch shop in Calcutta at No. 7, Wellesley Place, near the Government House. We are informed that satisfactory arrangements have been made to meet the requirements of their customers. The stock of books is large and varied, and we understand that the Company will soon be getting out all the school books which may be wanted in Indian educational institutions. We hope the Company will give satisfaction to both teachers and students.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—PRE EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of hydro-carbons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized.' Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 102

Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.—*8th January* 22, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr. B. G. Geidt, Covenanted Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 3 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Sarun.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. N. Baker, or until further orders.

Mr. J.T. Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to have charge of the Palamow Sub-Division of that District during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. H. Renny, or until further orders.

In modification of the order of the 31st ultimo, Babu Kedar Nath Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is transferred to the district of Nuddea, and is appointed to have charge of the Ranaghat Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Bejoy Madhub Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranaghat, Nuddea, is transferred to the District of Jessore, and is appointed to have charge of the Narail Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Juggut Durlub Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Narail, Jessore, is tranferred to the Suddar station of the District of Cuttack.

The services of Mr. F. A. Slack, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Noakhally.

The order of the 15th January, 1889, appointing Babu Jaggut Chandra Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Basirhat, 24-Pergunnahs, to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment under the Burdwan Estate in Midnapore, and placing his services at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government, is cancelled.

JUDICIAL.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. S. Bremner of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Howrah Bench.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. S. Crabbe of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate of the Baidyabatty Municipal Bench in the District of Hughly.

Babu Bhagavati Churn Mitter, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Dinagepore, to be ordinarily stationed at Thakurgaon, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nilmadhub Mukerji, or until further orders.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Moulvi Mahomed Habibulla, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, to take down evidence in Criminal cases in the English language.

Under the authority conferred on him by section 185 (a), Sub-section (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that evidence in cases in which an appeal lies shall be taken down by Paresh Nath Banerji, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Bhaugulpore, with his own hand in the English language.

Babu Basanta Kumar Ghose is appointed to act as Munsiff, in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Khallygunge, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Krishna Lal Chatterji, or until further orders.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Nawab of Moorshidabad	...	13	4	0
Jessore Public Library	...	13	4	0
Bombay Native General Library	...	13	4	0
Raja Amir Hossen Khan, Mahammadabad	...	26	8	0
Syed Abbas Sobhan Chowderi, Bogra	...	13	4	0
Baboo Poorno Chunder Das, Chittagong	...	6	10	0
„ Kedarnath Bagchi, Chittagong	...	6	10	0
„ Jagendranath Mookerjee, Doonaka	...	6	10	0
„ Doorga Das Chatterjee, Burdwan	...	10	0	0
„ Anundomoy Roy, Nadia	...	13	4	0
„ Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty, Fyzabad	...	13	4	0
„ Bepin Behari Mullick, Mymensingh	...	20	0	0
„ Kedarnath Dutt, Furridpore	...	6	10	0
„ Nobinkissen Bannerjee, Diamond Harbour	...	13	4	0
„ Pitambar Ghose, Poorie	...	13	4	0
„ Sreeram Gangooli, Kooshtia	...	6	0	0
„ Bunshidhari Singh, Durbhanga	...	10	0	0
„ Ishuri Prasad Gorgo, Moisidal	...	13	4	0
„ Bussanta Coomar Neogi, Baukoora	...	23	14	0
„ Bejoy Chunder Bannerjee, Dacca	...	13	4	0
„ G. C. Chatterjee, Furridcote	...	6	10	0
„ Monowar Das', Monghyr	...	1	2	0
„ Bhuan Lal, Manager Raj Deo, Gya	...	5	0	0

Advertisements.

WANTED.

Surveyors and Levellers for work near Calcutta. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to K. C. L. Care of Messrs. Walsh Lovett & Co., Jackson House, Calcutta. None need apply who have not a thorough knowledge of Levelling.
May 21st, 1890. 229.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for making a Contour Survey and taking levels of all roads, water-courses, drains, watersheds, high and low lands, with Longitudinal and Cross Sections, and map, for the Drainage and Waterworks Scheme of Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality, the area of which is about 12 sqr. miles.

Tenders are to be submitted, on or before the 9th February 1890, to the Vice Chairman of the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality, in sealed covers, Superscribed "Tenders for Surveying and levelling." 233.

W. H. ALLEN & CO.,

Publishers & Booksellers,

7 WELLESLEY PLACE, CALCUTTA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMONG CANNIBALS. An Account of Four-years' Travel in Australia, and of Camp Life with the Aborigines of Queensland. By Carl Lumholtz, M. A. With Maps, Coloured Plates, and 122 Illustrations. Rs 15.

COOPER'S HILL. Calendar-Royal Indian Engineering College. 18-9-90. Rs. 3 2.

CYCLOPŒDIC SCIENCE SIMPLIFIED. By Prof. Pepper. Embracing Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Chemistry, 600 Illustrations Rs. 4-11.

THE HAUNTED HOMES and Family Traditions of Great Britain. By John A. Ingram. Illustrated edition. pp 641 Rs. 4-11.

WARREN HASTINGS. By Sir Alfred Lyall, K. C. B. ("English Men of Action.") Re 1-9.

TACTICAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS on the Infantry and Artillery Drill-Books. 1889. By Captain H. R. Gall, late 5th Fusiliers. Second edition. As 15.

UNDINE, a Romance from the German of De La Motte Fouque. Illustrated. By Heywood Summer. Rs. 3-2.

SCHLICH. A Manual of Forestry. By William Schlich, Ph. D. Volume I. The Utility of Forests and Fundamental Principles of Syviculture. Rs. 4-11.

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"It is a clever, thoughtful, and interesting biography"—*St. James's Gazette.*

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"The writer is probably better qualified than any other person to give information about this very interesting and productive region."—*British Trade Journal.*

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W. H. ALLEN & CO.,
7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

230

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta under Act II (B. C.) of 1888 will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 30th January 1890, at 4 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the proposed Bye-laws regarding the construction of buildings, and ventilation and the extent to which space must be left for free circulation of air; framed under Section 412 of Act II (B. C.) of 1888, clauses (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*).

2. To confirm the three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. Browne, and approving Health Officer's proposal for Office arrangement during his absence, provided it does not involve an expenditure exceeding Rs. 100 a month as recommended by the Suburban Improvement Committee held on the 3rd December.

3. To sanction the commission of 5 per cent upon the sum of Rs. 1,00,100 agreed by the Suburban Committee to be paid to Mr. Kimber for supervising the construction of Suburban waterworks as recommended by the Suburban Improvement Committee held on the 27th December 1889.

4. To confirm the proceedings of the General Committee at a Meeting held on the 4th January 1890.

5. To confirm the proceedings of the Market Committee at Meetings held on the 5th December and 9th January 1890.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Complaint Committee at a Meeting held on the 18th December 1889 and 15th January 1890.

7. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Town Improvement Committee at a Meeting held on the 26th November 1889.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

24th January 1890. 231

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the Theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 11th February 1890, and following days.

Hours and Subjects of Examination.

Tuesday.—English dictation, Grammar and Composition—from 1 to 4 P. M.

Wednesday.—History of England and India. Geography: General, and of India in particular—from 1 to 4 P. M.

Thursday.—Arithmetic: the first four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion—from 1 to 4 P. M.

Candidates should apply in writing to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, not later than Saturday, the 8th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

Applications for permission to reside in the Sarnamayi Hostel should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

A. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

The 6th January 1890. 220

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 25

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR RECEPTION FUND.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

To close the Accounts Subscribers who have not already sent in their Subscriptions, will greatly oblige the Executive Committee by doing so without delay.

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
S. E. J. CLARKE,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

Calcutta, 9th Jan. 1890.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR RECEPTION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

The Honorary Treasurers have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the following amounts subscribed to the above Fund:

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged ..	60,125
The Hon'ble Raja Rameswar Singh Bahadur of Durbhanga ...	500
Prince Sameraudra Chundra Deb, Burra Thakoor Bahadur of Tipperah ...	500
Kumar Benoya Krishna Bahadur ...	500
The Hon'ble Sir W. Comer Petheram, Kt., Q.C, C.J.	250
Messrs. Geo. Henderson and Co. ...	250
Nawab Willyet Ali Khan	200
Babu Jungurnath Khanah	200
Messrs. Hamilton and Co.	200
Babu Chattrapat Singh	125
Maharaja of Shoosung	100
Raja Hurra Nath Roy of Nowgong ...	100
Kumar Judoo Nath Deb, Kula Aawl ..	100
Kumar Ramanikant Roy	100
Nawab Meer Mahomed Ali ...	100
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Nawab Dildar Ali Khan Bahadur ...	100
Nawab Abdul Luteef Bahadur, C. I. E. ...	100
Ranee Hemunta Kumari of Puttea ...	100
Prince Mahomed Rahimoodin... ...	100
The Hon'ble Sir A. Croft, K. C. I. E. ...	100
The Hon'ble Justice O'Kineally ...	100
,, ,, ,, Beverley ...	100
,, ,, ,, Trevelyan ...	100
,, ,, ,, Norris ...	100
,, ,, ,, Tottenham ...	100
,, ,, ,, Dr. Gurudas Banerji ...	100
,, ,, ,, Chunder Madhub Ghose	100
,, ,, ,, Wilson ...	100
The Hon. F. B. Peacock, C. S. ..	100
Rai Megraj Bahadur	100
Rai Radha Gobindo Rai Saheb Bahadur ...	100
Sir John Edgar, K. C. I. E.	100
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The Lord Bishop of Calcutta... ...	100
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,, Parbati Sankar Roy	100
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,, Mohendra Nath Bose, Executor to the Estate of late Raja Digumber Mitter...	100
Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. ...	100
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,, Mitchell Reid and Co. ...	100
The Arracan Co., Ld. ...	100
Messrs. Salligram Khannah and Co. ...	100
Total Rs. ...	67,750

Further lists of payments will be acknowledged hereafter.

DURGA CHURN LAW,
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RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
S. E. J. CLARKE,
Honorary Secretaries.

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CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

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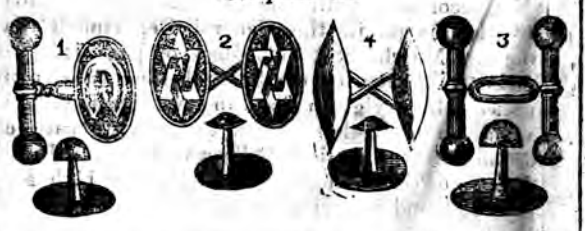

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Do. do. 2. Sleeve buttons nicely engraved.	2	8
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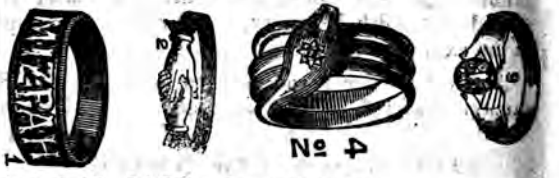

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We also inscribe mottos or monograms of the purchasers on rings and buttons on payment of extra ...	0	8
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Have no appearance of cheapness in them. Not to be equalled. Being direct from the manufacturers save the retailer and middleman's profit on your purchase.

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As a Mental, Nerve, Brain, and Muscle Tonic, it is the most efficacious medicine known, having an undeniable power of strengthening, improving, refreshing, and restoring weak, lost, or undeveloped memories, thus making study no longer difficult labour and disgust, but a luxury and delight. It is, therefore, invaluable to Students, Professional and business Men, and Brain-workers of every description.

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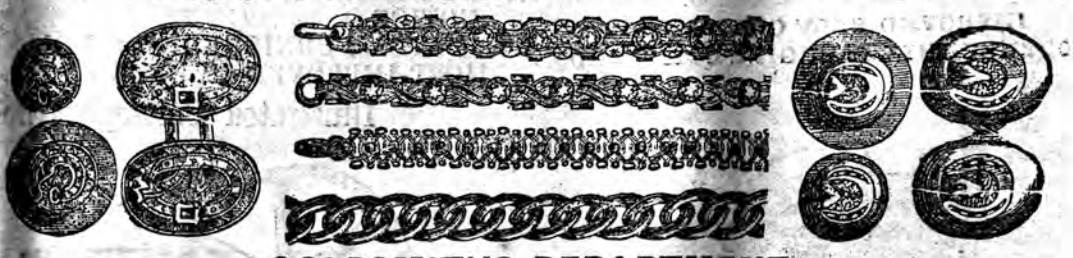

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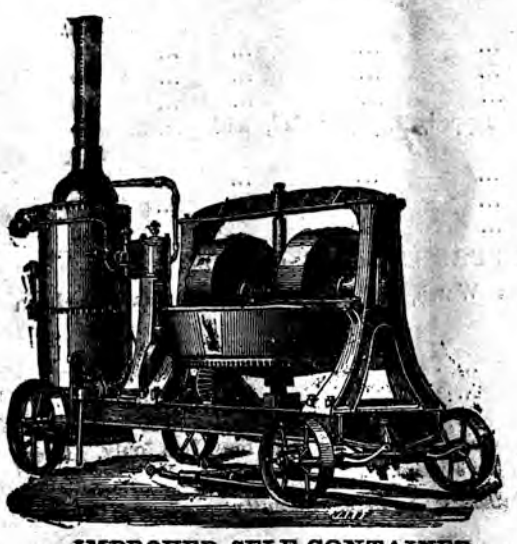

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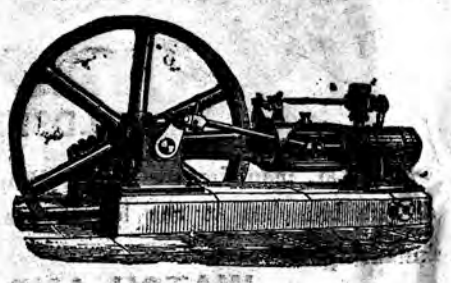

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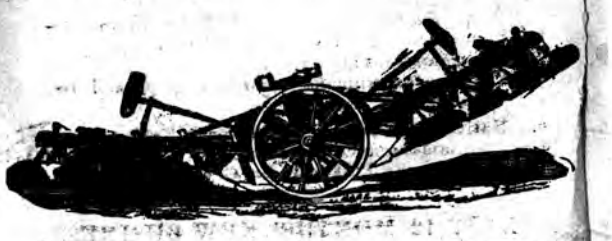

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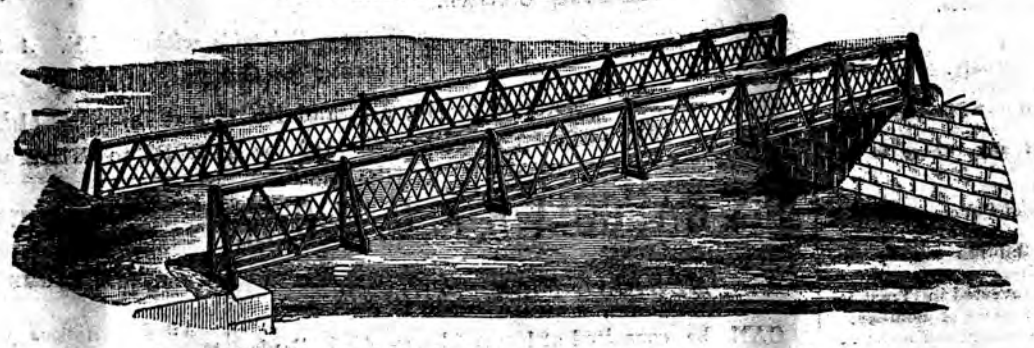

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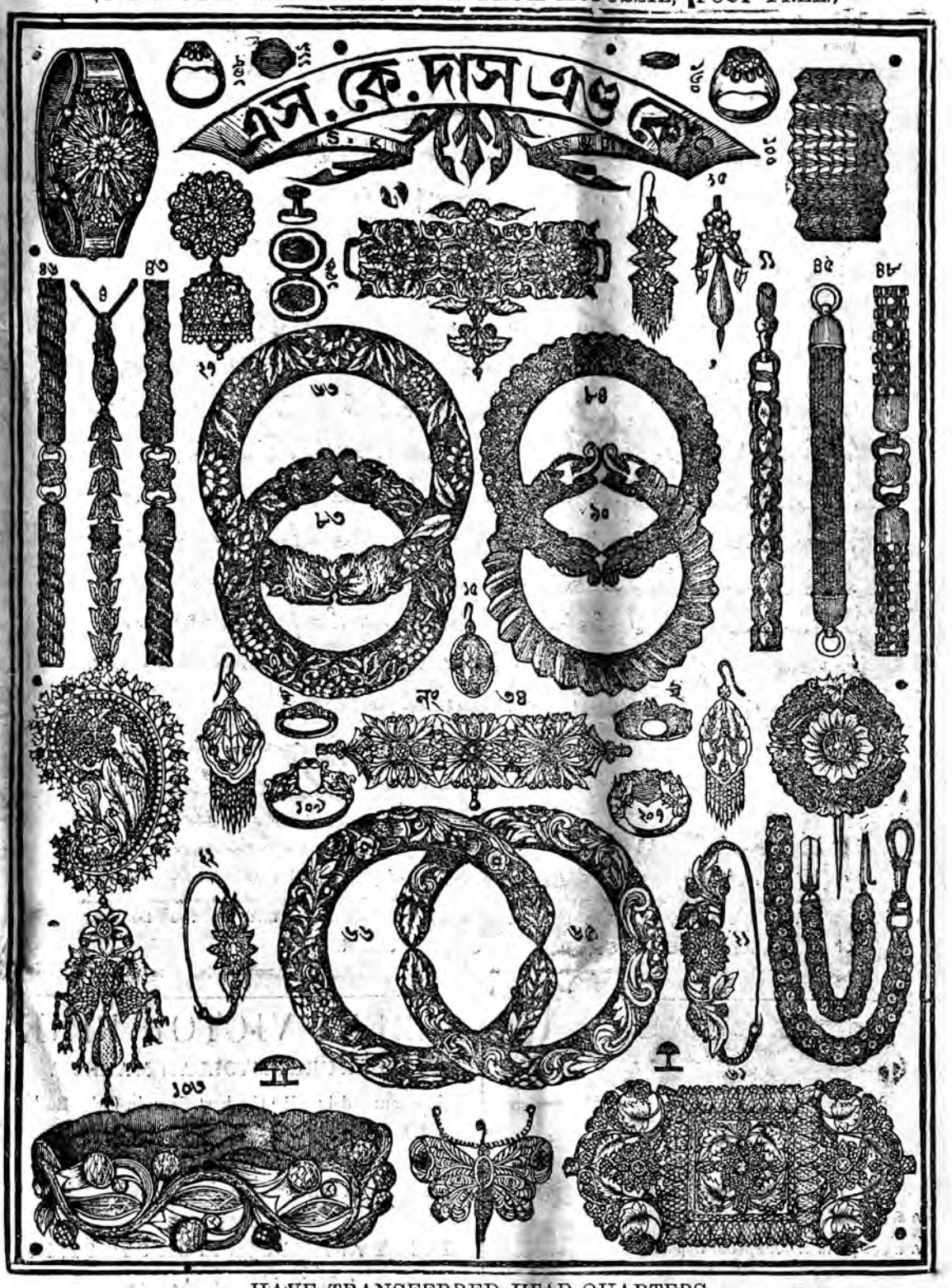

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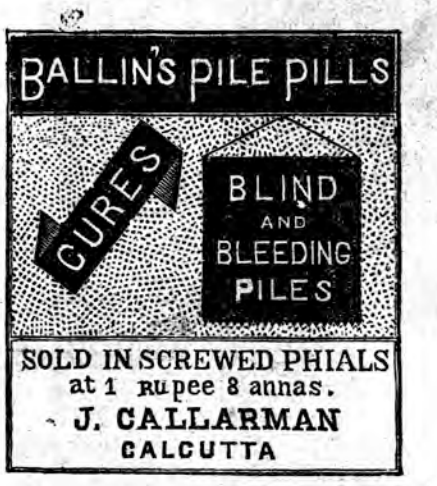

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